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Tadcaster Rural District Council

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REPORT



on the

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT DURING YEAR 1956

by

RONALD G. SMITHSON

Medical Officer of Health

and

ERNEST WITHEFORD

Chief Public Health Inspector

Tadcaster Rural District Council

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TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN:

W. J. SIMPSON, ESQ., M.C., J.P., The Firs, Bishopthorpe.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

W. PARSONS, ESQ., 17, Westfield Terrace, Tadcaster.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman: L. WHEELER, ESQ.

Vice-Chairman: MISS E. D. FAWCETT.

Councillor H. A. Batty, J.P.	Councillor H. Mills.
" C. Boddy.	" Mrs. D. E. O'Callaghan, J.P.
" N. L. Bramley.	" W. Parsons.
" T. S. Clayton.	" G. S. Pullan.
" J. C. Cowling.	" Mrs. L. Scott.
" T. H. Douthwaite.	" W. J. Simpson, M.C., J.P.
" W. Gill.	" G. R. H. Smith, J.P.
" H. Hick.	" P. C. Thompson, M.C., J.P.
" G. W. Hardcastle.	" H. T. Walker.
" A. Haywood.	" J. T. Whitehead.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH ORGANISATION

Medical Officer of Health:

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer:

RONALD G. SMITHSON, M.D., Ch.B. (Hons.), D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer:

MARY K. SHARP, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Part-time Medical Officers at Clinics:

C. E. ASTON, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

M. H. BUTLER, M.B., Ch.B.

H. B. COOK, M.D., M.B., Ch.B.

R. P. LAWSON, M.C., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

P. N. LEE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

R. W. LEE, M.B., Ch.B.

A. MACFARLANE, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H., D.P.H.

C. E. MATHIESON, M.B., Ch.B.

J. PHILLIPS, M.D., M.B., Ch.B.

D. SOMERVILLE-SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.

CONSULTANTS AND SPECIALISTS WORKING IN DIVISION:

Ear, Nose and Throat:

R. THOMAS, B.A., B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon), D.L.O.

Eye:

L. WITTELS, M.D., D.O. (Oxon).

Orthopaedic:

P. YEOMAN, M.A., M.B., D.C.H.

Paediatric:

L. J. PROSSER, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Tuberculosis:

W. S. GILMOUR, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B.
V. RYAN, M.D., D.P.H.
S. P. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H.

Dental Officers:

Miss R. SCLARE, L.D.S. (Orthodontic Specialist).
G. O. WOOD, L.D.S. (Resigned April, 1956).
D. B. OWEN, L.D.S.

Speech Therapist:

Miss M. P. DUNKLEY, L.C.S.T.

NURSING STAFF:**Health Visitors/School Nurses:**

Miss G. E. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss I. V. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Queen's).
Miss J. W. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss D. Colbeck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Queen's).
Mrs. E. Marsden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss M. B. Pepper, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., D.N.
(Left 1st April, 1956).
Miss C. Swift, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. J. M. Kane, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
(Commenced 2nd July, 1956).

Tuberculosis Visitor:

Mrs. E. M. Askam, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V.Cert. (Queen's).

Assistant Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. E. Clark, S.R.N.

Home Nurses/Midwives:

Miss E. E. Basher, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Mrs. L. M. Curry, S.R.N., C.M.B.
Miss V. E. M. Finbow, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss C. A. Fox, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's).
Miss H. M. Glennie, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Resigned 9th October, 1956).
Miss A. E. Hickes, S.E.A.N., C.M.B. (Resigned 8th August, 1956).
Miss E. C. Hodgson, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss E. Ingleby, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Mrs. G. Jeffries, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Mrs. A. M. Linins, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's).
Miss M. Murphy, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Miss W. E. Payne, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Miss B. Rippin, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's)
(Commenced 5th March, 1956).
Miss F. L. Smith, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss E. T. Webb, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's)
(Commenced 1st February, 1956).

Dental Attendants:

Miss Ullathorne (Resigned April, 1956).
Miss Dawson.

Physiotherapist:

Vacant.

V.D. Social Worker:

Mrs. Doidge-Harrison.

Mental Health:

Miss C. M. Glover (Social Worker).

Mrs. M. Mawson (nee Bell) (Home Teacher).

CLERICAL STAFF:

Senior Clerk: F. H. Attack.

Miss S. Graham.

Mrs. K. Head (Resigned 31st December, 1956).

Miss J. M. Lawn (Resigned 31st January, 1956).

Mrs. E. M. Naylor.

Mrs. E. E. Westerman.

Miss E. Honeyman (Commenced 13th February, 1956).

AMBULANCE SERVICE:

Depot Officer: T. G. Woodhouse.

PERSONNEL DETAILS**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S OFFICE****Chief Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:**

ERNEST WITHEFORD, R.S.I. and S.I.Exam. Joint Board.

R.S.I. Meat and Food Inspector's Cert.

Deputy Chief Inspector:

GEORGE ROEBUCK,

R.S.I. and S.I.Exam. Joint Board.

R.S.I. Meat and Food Inspector's Cert.

Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

R.S.I. Smoke Inspector's Cert.

Additional Inspector:

ALWYNE FIRTH,

R.S.I. and S.I.Exam. Joint Board.

R.S.I. Meat and Food Inspector's Cert.

Clerical Staff:

DAVID G. DAY,

Junior Assistant and Clerk.

E. P. TONGE,

Junior Assistant and Clerk.

Wetherby House,

WETHERBY.

July, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Tadcaster Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Vital Statistics for 1956 are satisfactory judged by any comparison.

It is unfortunate to have to report an appreciable diminution in Council House building, the natural outcome of the alteration in State subsidies. The outlook for the ordinary applicant to obtain the tenancy of a decent house is gradually becoming more grim. One wonders whether the day is far distant when the Council will have to look to its own resources to build houses for normal lettings.

As a first step in dealing with Smoke Abatement in the district the Chairman of the Health Committee was delegated to become your Representative on the Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and we look forward at an appropriate time to being able to do something to clear the atmosphere of what could be a most delectable area. Atmospheric Pollution in our wide Rural area is thought to be higher than it should be.

It is with pleasure I am once more able to include a note from my colleague, the Council's Engineer, on the activities of his Department during the year in question.

As the Officer responsible in this area for supervision of Mentally Defective Persons I much appreciated the Council's acceptance of an Exhibition of Handicrafts after the April Council Meeting and it was a substantial encouragement and help to many of the patients with whom we have to deal when we were able to indicate that members of the Council had purchased and ordered articles which they had made.

Along with other Officers of the Council we have continued to receive consideration and assistance from you, Sir, and from members of the Council, and this is the annual occasion on which Mr. Witheford and I are afforded an opportunity of expressing appreciation.

Similarly, on this occasion I can once more very sincerely thank the Staff in my own and other Departments of the Council for support so readily given.

I am, Mr. Chairman,

Your Obedient Servant,

RONALD G. SMITHSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PART I. REPORT AS MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	75,833
Population, 1951 Census	26,951
Population, Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid-1956	28,110
Number of Inhabited Houses	8,705
Rateable Value, 31-3-57	£275,138
Product of 1d. Rate, 31-3-57	£1,091
District Council General Rate, 1956/57	4/1d.
County Council General Rate, 1956/57	10/9d.

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births: Legitimate	205	214	419
Illegitimate	6	5	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	211	219	430
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth rate per thousand population			15.3
Stillbirths, 14. Rate per thousand total births			31.5
Illegitimate live births represent 2.6 per cent. of total births.			
Total deaths from all causes, 261.			
Crude death rate per thousand population			9.3
Standardised death rate per thousand population			10.3
Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth was			0
Deaths of infants under one year:—			
All infants per thousand live births			18.6
Legitimate infants per thousand legitimate live births (8)			19.1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			29.0
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)			1
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)			0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			0
Deaths from Whooping Cough			0
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages) ...			0

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT
COMPARABLE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1956
Based on Registrar-General's Figures

	Tadcaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales (Pro- visional figures)
BIRTH RATE				
(Per 1,000 estimated population) ...	15.3	17.7	16.4	15.7
DEATH RATES				
(All per 1,000 estimated population)				
All Causes	9.3	9.8	11.8	11.7
Infective and Para. Dis. excl. Tub. but incl. Syphilis and other V.D.	—	0.06	0.07	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.04	0.12	0.11	0.01
Tuberculosis, Other	—	0.02	0.02	0.01
Cancer	1.03	1.50	1.89	2.08
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.42	1.36	1.86	*
Heart and Circulatory	3.74	3.71	4.47	*
Respiratory Diseases	0.78	1.07	1.29	*
Maternal Mortality				
(Deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and stillbirths) ...	—	0.12	0.52	0.56
Infant Mortality	18.6	30.0	27.1	23.8

* Figures not available.

COMPARABLE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT FROM 1942 TO DATE

Year (i)	Estimated Population at Mid-year (ii)	Natural Variation		Live Births		Deaths			Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (x)
		Increase (iii)	Decrease (iv)	Total (v)	Rate per 1,000 Population (vi)	Total (vii)	Rate per 1,000 Population (viii)	Under One Year (ix)	
1942	23,650	188	—	438	14.20	250	10.50	18	53.20
1943	20,530	107	—	391	16.60	284	12.00	12	30.60
1944	22,610	158	—	432	19.10	274	12.10	20	46.10
1945	22,510	160	—	455	20.20	295	13.10	23	50.50
1946	20,060	150	—	455	18.90	305	12.70	16	35.00
1947	24,550	206	—	488	19.90	282	11.50	21	43.00
1948	25,260	187	—	424	16.78	237	9.38	12	28.00
1949	25,530	123	—	411	16.10	288	11.28	10	24.30
1950	26,850	135	—	407	15.16	272	10.13	10	24.57
1951	26,980	101	—	372	13.80	271	10.00	7	18.80
1952	26,980	85	—	366	13.60	281	10.40	8	21.90
1953	26,880	124	—	418	15.60	294	10.90	14	33.50
1954	27,680	128	—	384	13.90	256	9.20	15	39.10
1955	27,750	161	—	406	14.60	245	8.80	7	17.20
1956	28,110	169	—	430	15.30	261	9.30	8	18.60

CAUSES OF CIVILIAN DEATHS

Registrar-General's Abridged List of Causes of Deaths in the District during 1956

Cause	Number		
	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis (Other)	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm (Stomach)	2	2	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm (Lung Bronchus)	5	—	5
12. Malignant Neoplasm (Breast)	—	3	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm (Uterus)	—	3	3
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	6	14
15. Leukaemia (Aleukaemia)	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	23	17	40
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	32	20	52
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	6	9
20. Other Heart Disease	19	16	35
21. Other Circulatory Disease	5	4	9
22. Influenza	3	1	4
23. Pneumonia	2	3	5
24. Bronchitis	8	3	11
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	3	5
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	2	1	3
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	14	9	23
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	1	5
34. All Other Accidents	9	8	17
35. Suicide	3	3	6
36. Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	1
Total	150	111	261

From the Registrar-General's list of causes of death in the district during 1956 it will be seen that the most frequent causes of death, the number of deaths so registered and the corresponding death rates per thousand population were:—

1. Heart and Circulatory ... 105 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 3.74
2. Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions 40 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 1.42
3. Cancer 29 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 1.03
4. Accidents 22 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 0.78
5. Bronchitis 11 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 0.39

From the above Table it will be noted that once again there were five deaths from Cancer of the lung during the year. The stress diseases shown as coronary disease and suicides show substantial increases, and unfortunately the Item entered as "All Other Accidents," including as it does accidents in the home and at work, is much higher than last year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The Chief Public Health Inspector deals with this Item at greater length later in the report but there are comments to be made here.

Housing

The Council's Slum Clearance Scheme proceeded during 1956 in that further houses were inspected and represented and the Council proceeded to make plans for re-housing those displaced. In the latter respect the Council must have noticed the way in which the re-housing of the aged has been thrown into sharp relief.

As a result of alterations in the National subsidies for council house building your Council found itself reluctant to build very many houses which do not attract subsidy at all. This is a National Re-action financially, but it makes the job of discussing housing difficulties with those who are not in a priority group more and more distressing because of the diminishing opportunities for giving assistance. One has the impression that we have not yet reached the stage when people will refuse Council house tenancies because of high rents.

The distress of having little hope of obtaining separate accommodation especially by young married couples is something which is perhaps not being given full consideration.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, and Water Supply

Once again it is a pleasure to offer the hospitality on these pages to my colleague, Mr. Arthur Wellings, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, for his comments on the activities of the Works Management Committee during 1956. Mr. Wellings has supplied me with the following brief report.

"Limitation on capital expenditure still continues to handicap progress in the Council's Schemes, although further progress has been made in the year.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

- (a) Tenders were obtained for the Bishopthorpe and Copmanthorpe Scheme, and after investigation into Sub-soil conditions were revised and are now before the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.
- (b) The Scheme for Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy, and Ulleskelf has been made the subject of further alternative Sewage Disposal Works siting as a result of an offer by the Air Ministry of a redundant plant at Brocket Wood, Acaster Malbis, and this position is being investigated.

- (c) The Tadcaster Scheme is in course of preparation with a view to going to tender at an early date.
- (d) No further progress has been made with several small Schemes.

Water

The Leeds-Tadcaster Water Scheme is in hand, and it is hoped will be completed early in 1957. The Reservoir has not yet been approved.

Small rural mains extensions in the parishes of Parlington and Healaugh have been laid down.

After some delay by reason of the Government proposal to regionalise water supplies, the Scheme to augment the supply to the Kippax Area is being proceeded with."

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year:—

Disease	Total	Cases sent to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	30	1	—
Whooping Cough	64	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1 (not confirmed).		
Measles	11	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	21	—	5
Erysipelas	4	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—
Dysentery	44	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	—

COMMENTS :

The incidence of Infectious Disease during 1956 was not remarkable. The notified case of poliomyelitis was not confirmed. The case of Typhoid Fever in a boy attending a Residential School in the area was probably contracted elsewhere and it is good to be able to report that no secondary cases ensued. The cases of Sonne Dysentery referred to in the Table above were mainly notified as a result of an outbreak in the Barkston Ash/Sherburn-in-Elmet area.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following figures show the state of the register at 31-12-56 :—

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
46	42	10	11	109

This is a nett increase of 3 cases over the figures at 31-12-55.

CIVILIAN TUBERCULOSIS

Analysis of new notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis during year :—

Age			New Cases						Deaths				
			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
			M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
0-1	...	...	—	—	...	—	1	...	—	—	...	—	—
1-5	...	...	—	1	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
5-15	...	...	—	1	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
15-25	...	...	2	4	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
25-35	...	...	1	1	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
35-45	...	...	1	1	...	1	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
45-55	...	...	3	1	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
55-65	...	...	1	1	...	—	—	...	1	—	...	—	—
65 and over			1	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—

Service Cases : Nil.

**Report as
Divisional Medical Officer
for 1956**

CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS IN DIVISION No. 9 (Tadcaster and Wetherby Rural Districts)

Abbreviations: A.N.—Ante-Natal. I.W.—Infant Welfare. E.N.T.—Ear, Nose and Throat. T.B.—Tuberculosis.

TOWNSHIP	LOCATION	PURPOSE	DAY AND TIME
MEDICAL OFFICERS' CLINICS (Static)			
Barwick-in-Elmet	Methodist Schoolroom	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Boston Spa	West End Nursery School.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Church Fenton	Methodist Sunday School.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 1-30 p.m.
Church Fenton	R.A.F. Station.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Micklefield	Methodist Chapel.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Sherburn-in-Elmet	Methodist Sunday School.	(A.N./I.W.	Every Thursday, 1-30 p.m.
		(Minor Ailment.	Every Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.
Swillington	Wakefield Road (Hut nr. Church).	(A.N.	Alternate Tuesdays, 10-0 a.m., and Friday, 1-30 p.m.
		(I.W.	Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m.
		(Minor Ailment.	Every Tuesday and Thursday, 9-30 a.m.
		(Speech Therapy.	Every Thursday, 9-30 a.m.
		(Ultra Violet Light.	Every Monday and Thursday, 9-30 a.m. (Winter months only).
Tadcaster	Multiple Clinic, Leeds Road.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Mondays, 1-30 p.m.
Tockwith	Methodist Sunday School.	(A.N.	Alternate Wednesdays, 1-30 p.m.
		(I.W.	Every Thursday, 1-30 p.m.
		(Minor Ailment.	Every Thursday, 9-30 a.m.
		(Speech Therapy.	Every Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Wetherby	Crossley Street.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 10 a.m.
		A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 9-30 a.m.
		A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m.
		A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 11 a.m.
		A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 2 p.m.
		A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 0-30 a.m.
		A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 1-30 p.m.
		A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 11 a.m.
		A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 3 p.m.
CONSULTATIVE CLINICS			
Tadcaster	Multiple Clinic, Leeds Road.	(T.B.	2nd and 4th Tuesday each month, 10 a.m.
		(Ophthalmic	Every alternate Friday, 9-30 a.m.
		(E.N.T.	Every 4th Tuesday, 9-30 a.m.
		(Paediatric.	2nd Wednesday each month, 2 p.m.
		(Orthopaedic.	1st Thursday each month, 1-30 p.m.
Wetherby	Crossley Street.	Ophthalmic.	Every alternate Friday, 1-30 p.m.

PART II. REPORT AS DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

According to instructions received from the Ministry of Health last year a summary of the duties of your Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as such and also in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer of Health were included in the 1955 Annual Report. It is not considered necessary to repeat that Statement, but once again for the information of members of the Council it is thought appropriate to include a summary of the work carried out by the Divisional Health Office during 1956 in this report.

Perhaps the most outstanding development was the commencement of Vaccination against Poliomyelitis, details of which appear in the body of the report.

The outline of the work of the Domiciliary Nursing Services will, it is hoped, give members of the District Council some idea of the activities on which these devoted ladies are engaged. It is one's privilege from time to time to be the recipient of congratulatory remarks on the work carried out by the Nurses in the area, and such expressions of regard are appreciated and passed on to the individual concerned.

Towards the end of the year the Divisional Medical Officer was asked to be rather more stringent in selecting Maternity cases on sociological grounds for admission to booked accommodation in Fulford Maternity Hospital, and he was also told that it would be impossible to admit any further cases from the Tadcaster Rural District to the Wakefield group of Hospitals. Fortunately the ban on admissions to the Wakefield Hospitals has not been enforced in its entirety but cases are having to be sifted extremely carefully to keep them within the limits of accommodation made available to us. The Harrogate Maternity accommodation, although often working under great stress, has not been restricted any more as far as this area is concerned.

Of necessity the report as Divisional Medical Officer is, to a large extent, a re-production of statistical information and it is hoped it is presented in such a way as to interest the reader, as well as to provide a comparable record as year succeeds year.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

Each School in the area was visited by a School Medical Officer at least once for routine Medical Inspection of children aged 5, 8, 11 and 14 years. The total number of Routine Medical Examinations was 2,794. 1,076 re-inspections of defects found at previous examinations were recorded, and 19 special examinations were performed at the request of Heads of Schools. 260 individual children were found to have 275 defects requiring treatment, and out of the total number of children examined, 967 defects were noted for further observation at subsequent examinations. 0.22% of the children seen were estimated to be below average nutrition.

We continue to arrange for each School Nurse to examine all the children in her Schools for cleanliness of body and head after each principal School holiday. 16,196 such examinations were recorded and resulted in 93 children being found to have signs of infestation with lice.

We share common experience in that children found to have signs of infestation repeatedly come from the same families. On the whole the record of cleanliness in our Schools is quite satisfactory.

The Minor Ailment Clinics at Swillington, Tadcaster, and Wetherby dealt with 5 cases during the course of the year.

The Dental Officers working in the Division report the following statistics in respect of their work:—

	Total
Number of children inspected	4,595
Number of children found to require treatment	3,520
Number of children offered treatment	3,160
Number of children treated	1,676
Number of attendances	2,573
Number of extractions:	
Temporary teeth	1,348
Permanent teeth	204
Number of general anaesthetics	2
Number of fillings:	
Temporary teeth	106
Permanent teeth	2,129
Number of other treatments:	
Temporary teeth	97
Permanent teeth	139

The arrangements for Consultative Clinics continued to operate in the same way as last year with the following results:

Eye Clinic

447 children were examined, spectacles were prescribed in 239 cases and I understand spectacles were obtained in 227 cases.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

54 children made 74 attendances at the Monthly Clinic and 19 were referred for operative treatment.

Orthopaedic Clinic

76 children attended the 8 sessions on 98 occasions. 11 were referred for treatment.

Paediatric Clinic

23 children made 47 attendances at 9 sessions.

In addition 12 children from this Division were seen at the special Cardiac Centre at Harrogate General Hospital.

Speech Therapy Clinic

37 children received treatment at 118 sessions.

Physically Handicapped Children

Our records show that the following numbers of children from this area are in attendance at Residential Schools.

Type of School	Number
Educationally Sub-normal	10
Blind	5
Maladjusted	1
Deaf	10
Delicate	1
Orthopaedic	2
Epileptic	2

In last year's report an opportunity was taken to indicate the facilities available to parents of Handicapped Children to obtain an opinion from the Education Authority as to the provision which might be made at the appropriate time for the child. It is interesting to be able to report that the Department has been approached on four or five occasions during the year to give an opinion as to the best course to pursue with regard to future education for a Handicapped Child. Such approaches are welcomed in that time is afforded to go into the case thoroughly diagnostically and administratively. It should be widely known that guidance can be sought through this Office, if required.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Clinic Facilities. The provision of Clinic facilities in static premises and through the medium of the Mobile Unit continued unchanged in 1956. So much do we appreciate the opportunity of using the Mobile Unit in this widely scattered Rural area that we would wish to have a greater allocation of its time each fortnight to allow us to offer Maternity and Child Welfare facilities at additional points in our area. To date such an additional allocation has not been forthcoming but as a result of certain changes in the district in 1957 those places we have in mind might receive service soon.

The total attendance at permanent Clinics in the Division was 1,076 children who attended on 7,257 occasions. 96 Expectant Mothers attended the same Clinics 366 times. 27 Mothers attended for Post-Natal Examination.

The Mobile Clinic was attended 2,471 times for Infant Welfare purposes and on 77 occasions by 49 Expectant Mothers.

Distribution of Welfare Foods. We continue to have responsibility for distribution and sale of Welfare Foods throughout the Division. During 1956 the Selling Centres continued unchanged, no new Centres having been opened and none of the existing ones having been closed. In view of the fact that the work at the Selling Centres is carried out almost entirely on a voluntary basis, it is proper that recognition should be made here of the work so willingly performed.

In total no less than 15,083 tins of National Dried Milk, 28,466 bottles of Orange Juice, 4,416 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, and 1,611 packets of Vitamin Tablets were sold in the area during the year. Each item represents an increase over the previous year with the exception of the sale of Cod Liver Oil which shows a decrease of rather less than 5%.

Health Visiting. The Yearly Return on the Health Visiting Work submitted to County Hall in January, 1957, read as follows :—

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuber- culous House- hold	Other Cases
	First Visit	Total Visits	First Visit	Total Visits				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2,073	255	584	703	3,438	1,758	3,214	22	3,451

As a result of the efforts which were made in 1955 to make Health Visitors more readily available to Private Practitioners as need arose it is one's impression that the work of mutual interest is being carried out more satisfactorily.

The work of the Health Visitor, being mainly in the nature of a Health Educator, is characterised by its routine contact with all sections of the community at regular intervals rather than by any spectacular event, and it is only by constant visitation of families in her district that the Health Visitor builds up the reputation which most of them have got for helpfulness in matters connected with the welfare of the family.

Maternity Home Accommodation. The Ministry of Health Circular No. 9/1956 dated 25th May, 1956, called upon Hospital Authorities to meet Representatives of Local Health Authorities to discuss arrangements for improving Ante-Natal Care for Expectant Mothers especially with a view to the prevention of toxæmia of pregnancy. The Divisional Medical Officer was invited to meetings in Harrogate and York as a Representative of the County Council.

The following table gives an indication of the place of confinement of mothers normally resident here who bore children during 1956 :—

	1st Half 1953	2nd Half 1953	1st Half 1954	2nd Half 1954	1st Half 1955	2nd Half 1955	1st Half 1956	2nd Half 1956
Hazlewood	127	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
York Maternity Hospitals	13	32	32	27	39	47	41	52
Harrogate General Hospital	41	71	57	59	69	60	72	54
Wakefield Hospitals	—	34	22	27	20	22	16	16
Castleford	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
Leeds Hospitals ...	32	45	32	35	46	33	58	44
Otley General Hospital	1	2	—	—	—	1	4	—
St. Winifred's, Ilkley	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1
Private Nursing Homes	33	39	51	43	37	42	43	41
Home Confinements	114	152	140	141	151	152	150	167

About the end of the year the Department was asked to limit bookings for the York and Wakefield Hospitals and it will be appreciated that such limitation throws a greater strain on the Domiciliary Midwife and Private Practitioner. All this gives point to a remark made to me by one of my Private Practitioner Colleagues recently that he was finding the number of home confinements asking for his attention is becoming greater than he can do justice to.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Nurse Glennie and Nurse Hickes resigned from the service during the year and were replaced by Miss Rippin and Miss Webb. There were therefore 15 Domiciliary Nurses undertaking combined duties of Home Nursing and Midwifery during 1956 and the following table gives details of the work carried out by them.

Number of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year—Domiciliary Cases

	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not booked present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor booked not present at delivery	Totals
Midwives employed by the Authority ...	-1	76	70	165	312
Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Home)	—	—	5	—	5
Total ...	1	76	75	165	317

Number of cases delivered in Institutions but attended by domiciliary Midwives on discharge from Institutions before the fourteenth day ... 68

Breast Feeding

Number of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day ... (64%) 204

Statutory Notices received from Midwives

1. Death of (a) Mother ...	—
(b) Child ...	1
2. Stillbirths ...	5
3. Substitution of Artificial Feeding ...	30
4. Liability to be a source of infection ...	4
5. Medical Aids issued because of complications arising in/during :—	
(a) Pregnancy ...	4
(b) Labour ...	17
(c) Lying In ...	4
(d) The Child ...	5

Once again an increased number of mothers availed themselves of facilities for receiving Gas and Air Analgesia. 231 mothers were concerned and represents 73% of mothers having babies at home.

Pethedine was administered on 89 occasions under prescription by the Private Practitioner in charge of the case and similarly 16 cases received Trilene.

Relaxation Exercises continue to be offered to patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinics.

Home Nursing Service

The 15 ladies who were employed in the Home Nursing Service during the year carried out the work indicated in the following Table :—

	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	786	16,697
(2) Surgical	304	4,646
(3) Infectious Diseases	2	7
(4) Tuberculosis	8	348
(5) Maternal Complications ...	4	27
Totals ...	1,104	21,725

Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year

527 15,286

Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year

84 504

Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year

259 6,655

No less than 6,249 visits were made for the purpose of giving injections of modern therapeutic agents prescribed by Practitioners.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE

(i) Tuberculosis

Mrs. Askam is engaged entirely on Tuberculosis Health Visiting and she gives whole-time service to Division 9 except for the three sessions per fortnight when she is engaged in a neighbouring Division. During the year she visited 1,643 times in the course of her duties. The Chest Physicians tell me that 24 children known to be contacts of patients with Tuberculosis received vaccination against the disease.

The County Council's Scheme for supplying extra nourishment in the shape of daily free milk was used for 50 patients during the course of the year.

The Mass Radiography Unit provided by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited Sherburn-in-Elmet, Tadcaster, and Wetherby during the year and the following Table is a summary of the results of that visit.

Survey undertaken at (1)	Number Examined (2)	Abnormalities Discovered			Total (6)
		Active (3)	Inactive (4)	* Other (5)	
Sherburn-in-Elmet ...	152)	4	2	15	21
Tadcaster	1,238)	—	2	4	6
Wetherby	780				
Totals ...	2,170	4	4	19	27

*The non-tuberculosis abnormalities are classified as follows:—

Condition	No.
Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues—congenital	6
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	1
Bronchiectasis	6
Emphysema	1
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculous	1
Pneumoconiosis	2
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus—congenital and acquired	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	1

B.C.G. Vaccination of older school children appears to have become an accepted routine in the Secondary Schools. Each school is visited three times per year early in the School Term and invitations to parents to allow their children to be tested and if necessary vaccinated between the ages of 13½ and 14 years were issued to 499 parents and 353 gave consent. 320 children were subjected to the Mantoux Test, 162 were positive showing evidence of previous infection with Tuberculosis and 150 were negative, the remaining 8 children were not available to have the test read. All the 150 negative re-actors were vaccinated. Post-Vaccinal Tests were carried out one year after vaccination on 102 children and in only one case was there evidence that the protection against Tuberculosis had not persisted. Unfortunately this child was not available for re-vaccination when the next supply of B.C.G. reached us.

It is encouraging to find parents so interested in having their children protected against Tuberculosis. The fact that the whole procedure can be carried out at so little inconvenience to the child is undoubtedly to its advantage and the response of parents must be some recompense for all the efforts which are made to bring supplies here every time it is used. It may not be generally known that material collected in Copenhagen on Monday is packed, flown to this country, distributed, and used within eight days.

(ii) Mental Health Social Work

It has been reported before that the Divisional Health Office is responsible for the Domiciliary Supervision of cases known to the County Council through the Mental Deficiency Acts and the Lunacy Acts and in view of the rousing of the public conscience in regard to matters affecting Mental Health it may be of interest to elaborate the position locally.

Under the Mental Deficiency Acts alone there are 76 cases in this area requiring some measure of supervision by the Mental Health Social Worker. 17 of these people have requested supervision on a voluntary basis—in other words no form of certification is involved. 26 of the 76 known cases are in

employment, 10 are occupied at home, 7 attend Occupational Centres accessible outside the Division, 9 receive regular home teaching and 6 attend a Group Training Class held twice weekly in Tadcaster.

Of the total number of cases known to the Divisional Medical Officer it is considered that 8 require other provision not yet made available to them. In addition to her work under the Mental Deficiency Acts, Miss Glover is called upon to try to assist patients discharged from Mental Hospitals whether they have been there as voluntary or certified cases.

(iii) Diphtheria Immunisation

The Return submitted to the Ministry in respect of 1956 reads as follows:—

Age at 31-12-56 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1956	1-4 1955-1952	5-9 1951-1947	10-14 1946-1942	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1952-1956	124	1,608	2,790	1,754	6,276
B. 1951 or earlier	—	—	816	1,122	1,938

The amount of immunisation against Diphtheria carried out by Practitioners and by the Department during 1956 is shown in the following Table:—

	AGE AT FINAL INJECTION			
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (inc. temporary residents)	119	293	122	534
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course)	—	6	528	534

From these figures it would appear that rather less than 48% of children below school age are immunised in this area. This level of immunity is not sufficient to give any confidence that Diphtheria cannot be expected to return. Perhaps the introduction of combined vaccination against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough which at the time of writing is anticipated very soon will induce parents of small children to accept this vital protective process more readily.

(iv) Whooping Cough Vaccination

At the end of 1956 the records available in the Department showed that 434 children were vaccinated against Whooping Cough in that year and that a total of 1,700 have been vaccinated in the area since the facility was available. It is interesting to

notice that during the year five children were reported to be suffering from Whooping Cough who had a previous history of vaccination but the vaccination had taken place some 2/3 years previously and to the extent that it had postponed the infection it can be said that the vaccination had been well worthwhile. This report is made with the reservation that it was not possible to confirm the diagnosis bacteriologically.

(v) Vaccination Against Smallpox

The following number of persons were vaccinated against Smallpox :—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	260	156	26	20	27	489
Number Re-vaccinated	—	—	3	9	65	77

These figures represent approximately 25% of children under the age of 2 years being vaccinated against Smallpox.

(vi) Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

In common with every other area in the country invitations to parents to register their children for vaccination against Poliomyelitis were put out in the Spring of 1956. It was found that approximately 1/3rd of all children born between 1947/1954 inclusive were registered. In total this represented 2,006 children. The first supplies of the vaccine were received in May and it was possible to give 223 children two injections before the procedure was postponed for the so called Poliomyelitis Season. In December a further ten doses of vaccine were received and were used to give six second doses for children who received only one dose the previous May and four first doses to eligible children.

It was considered that the response of parents in the area was satisfactory and it is pleasing to report that no untoward incidents were reported.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service continues to be widely used in the Division, and in our area the following figures give a brief summary of the work carried out.

1. Maternity (including expectant mothers)	42
2. Tuberculosis	—
3. Chronic Sick, 65+	68
Chronic Sick, under 65	4
4. Others	15
	—
	129
	—

These cases received 18,884 hours' service.

Welfare Of The Aged

The Divisional Medical Officer continues to have the privilege of being Secretary of the Wetherby Old People's Welfare Executive Committee and also to be a member of the corresponding Committee in the Tadcaster Rural area. In addition he was appointed a member of the Yorkshire Council for the Care of the Aged.

In May, 1956, the Tadcaster and Wetherby Executive Committees joined together to organise an Exhibition of Handicrafts and a Choir Contest in the Riley-Smith Hall, Tadcaster, and the event proved to be an outstanding success from all points of view. So large was the attendance that the Committees feared for the safety of future events if conducted jointly and it therefore regrettably appears that the event as organised in 1956 will not be repeated. Each Committee intend to run its own affair in 1957 but other factors intervened.

An interesting Scheme by one Parish Organisation makes available Night Sitters in the homes of ill or infirm aged where relatives need a respite from constant attendance. The Scheme involves a payment of 7/6d. per night from relatives and the same amount from the Parish Committee, it being understood that the fee from the relatives will be waived in case of necessity. The service will only be granted on Medical Certificate. Surprisingly enough after having been available for 9 months the Scheme has not had one request to give service. This fact is put on record in no condemnatory spirit but merely to draw attention to it in wider fields.

Late in the year the Executive Committee considered a memorandum from the Clerk of the County Council offering to finance annuities for the aged living on Council Housing Estates and in reply to a query it is gratifying to know the County Council is investigating the possibility of giving added assistance to such Schemes as the Chiropody Service, etc.

Care Of Children Neglected Or Ill-treated In Their Own Homes

The Co-ordinating Committee concerned with children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes continues to meet at two monthly intervals and as Chairman of the Committee the Divisional Medical Officer would like to pay tribute to those of his colleagues who make a point of attending this Committee to share their knowledge and experience of individual cases regularly.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the Year 1956

Council Offices, TADCASTER.

To: The Rural District Council of Tadcaster,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is again my privilege to submit for your information, the Annual Report of the work of your Sanitary Department for the year ending the 31st December, 1956.

Your district may be described as a typical well-balanced rural unit, particularly in respect of its size, population and rateable value. It is the fourth largest in acreage in the County of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The administrative centre of the district is at Tadcaster, the present modern offices being opened in 1937.

Geographically, your district is situate in lower Wharfedale, and the boundaries are contiguous with those of the Cities of Leeds and York; the Borough of Castleford; the Urban Districts of Garforth and Rothwell; and the Rural Districts of Wetherby, Nidderdale, Derwent, Selby, and Osgoldcross. During the year it became known that parts of the parishes of Austhorpe and Barwick-in-Elmet would be transferred to the City of Leeds, and part of the parish of Askham Bryan to the City of York, the transfers to take place on the 1st April, 1957.

Agriculture is the predominant industry, and in the town of Tadcaster there is an old but extensive brewing industry. Several villages on the western side of the district are almost entirely engaged in the mining of coal. There are other industries such as the manufacture of weighing machines and gas works plant; the building of motor coach and bus bodies; a large bacon factory, and considerable railway sidings and junction activity. Several other large establishments come under the control of the responsible departments of the Crown.

The highest point in the district is 400 feet o.d., at Thorner Lane, Whinmoor, and the lowest, 24 feet o.d., is near Biggin.

Two major trunk roads pass through the district, these being the A.1 (Great North Road) and A.64 (Leeds, Tadcaster, York, Malton, and Scarborough East-West Road). During the year a modern roundabout displaced the traffic lights at the point where these two roads intersect at Bramham Cross Roads, four miles west of Tadcaster.

Details of the work of the Department will be found in the appended report.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the support and assistance given by the Chairman, Members and Officials of your Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant,
ERNEST WITHEFORD, Chief Public Health Inspector.

TABLE I

This Table given below indicates in Parish order, many of the main details relating to the Sanitary circumstances of the district, as follows:—

	Area Acres	Census 1951	No. of Dwell- ings	R.V. £	Houses with Piped Water	Sewage Disposal
Aberford	1580	710	245	8245	229	Yes
Acaster Malbis	1874	959	69	1943	52	No
Acaster Selby	1542	75	17	895	14	No
Appleton Roebuck	2914	403	127	3436	112	Yes
Askham Bryan	2529	419	272	8199	255	Yes
Askham Richard	982	213	44	1444	35	No
Austhorpe	869	314	71	14380	71	Yes
Barkston Ash	1168	234	81	1562	81	Yes
Barwick-in-Elmet	6535	2908	1264	37013	1191	Yes
Biggin	718	123	29	386	16	No
Bilbrough	1447	188	56	1714	49	Yes
Bishophorpe	705	1182	440	12671	438	Yes
Bolton Percy	2334	241	76	1328	74	No
Catterton	742	44	8	133	8	No
Colton	1208	151	41	913	34	Yes
Copmanthorpe	1658	736	270	6219	270	Yes
East Tadcaster	578	2018	630	13032	630	Yes
Great and Little Preston ...	1039	1197	303	6245	303	Yes
Grimston	888	47	17	622	10	No
Healaugh	2771	214	70	1265	70	No
Huddleston-with-Newthorpe..	1572	108	28	845	26	No
Kirk Fenton	1977	642	220	5917	213	Yes
Kirkby Wharfe	1239	110	33	675	27	No
Lead	1057	34	9	134	1	No
Little Fenton	781	89	21	298	19	No
Ledsham	1971	236	77	2351	66	Part
Ledston	1985	412	109	5197	98	Yes
Lotherton-cum-Aberford ...	1093	302	91	1528	89	Yes
Micklefield	1777	1693	591	10026	588	Yes
Newton Kyme	1373	158	54	3236	46	No
Oxton	660	48	12	586	10	No
Parlington	1773	164	53	692	46	Yes
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	2707	249	87	3637	64	Part
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell ...	2720	299	86	1599	73	Yes
Sherburn-in-Elmet	4859	2686	867	28129	851	Yes
South Milford	3100	1160	375	7560	335	Yes
Steeton	1142	38	12	571	10	No
Sturton Grange	877	88	9	176	6	No
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood ...	2795	483	130	2106	91	Part
Swillington	2585	2027	715	19489	709	Yes
Towton	887	134	36	684	36	Yes
Ulleskelf	1322	1031	231	24886	217	Yes
West Tadcaster	1500	2384	729	32591	729	Yes

75833 26951 8705 274558 8292

Gas Board ... 580

275138

All the above parishes receive the Refuse Collection Service.

NEW HOUSING PROGRESS—1956

Table 1 (Housing Statistics) given below, shows in Parish order, the new housing construction, including that done by private enterprise as well as Council building. It will be noted that the number of Council houses completed shows a considerable decrease compared with the figure for 1955. The figures for private building show an increase.

At the end of the year, the total number of properties controlled by the Council was 2,192, and the estimated number of applicants for the tenancy of Council houses was 1,080.

Parish	New Houses Completed		New Houses under Construction		Conversions and Adaptations
	Council	Private	Council	Private	
Aberford	—	2	12	—	—
Askham Bryan ...	—	2	—	8	—
Askham Richard ...	4	—	—	—	—
Austhorpe	—	1	—	—	4
Barkston Ash ...	—	1	—	1	—
Barwick-in-Elmet ...	14	23	—	3	—
Bilbrough	—	2	—	2	—
Bishopthorpe ...	—	9	—	16	—
Colton	—	—	—	2	—
Copmanthorpe ...	—	10	—	7	—
East Tadcaster ...	—	—	58	—	—
Great & Little Preston	—	—	—	2	—
Healaugh	—	2	—	1	—
Kirk Fenton	—	1	—	—	—
Little Fenton ...	—	—	—	1	—
Micklefield	—	1	—	3	—
Newton Kyme	—	—	—	20	—
Saxton-cum- Scarthingwell	—	—	—	4	—
Sherburn-in-Elmet ...	—	1	—	12	—
South Milford	—	1	—	1	—
Stutton-cum- Hazlewood	—	1	—	—	—
Swillington	4	28	—	14	—
West Tadcaster ...	—	4	—	11	—
	<u>22</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>4</u>

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 TO 1956

Table 2 (Housing Statistics), given below, indicates the details making up the Council's Five-year programme in connection with the unfit houses throughout the district. This is the programme which was considered by a special Subcommittee of the Public Health and Housing Committees in October, 1954. At the end of the year there were approximately 60 houses to be surveyed in detail with a view to representations being made to the Council.

PARISH	Original Survey Total	No. in confirmed orders not rehoused	Already dealt with	Remaining to be rep- resented	Total to be rehoused
Aberford	65	—	5	60	60
Acaster Malbis	7	4	1	2	6
Acaster Selby	1	—	—	1	1
Appleton Roebuck	1	—	—	1	1
Askham Bryan	15	—	2	13	13
Askham Richard	1	—	—	1	1
Austhorpe	6	—	2	4	4
Barkston Ash	21	2	13	6	8
Barwick-in-Elmet	31	—	11	20	20
Biggin	7	2	2	3	5
Bilbrough	7	—	1	6	6
Bishopthorpe	14	—	5	9	9
Bolton Percy	3	—	—	3	3
Catterton	—	—	—	—	—
Colton	5	—	1	4	4
Copmanthorpe	14	—	1	13	13
East Tadcaster	59	—	3	56	56
Great and Little Preston...	195	84	50	61	145
Grimston	—	—	—	—	—
Healaugh	6	—	—	6	6
Huddlestons-with-Newthorpe	1	—	—	1	1
Kirk Fenton	18	7	4	7	14
Kirkby Wharfe	1	—	—	1	1
Lead	—	—	—	—	—
Little Fenton	1	1	1	—	1
Ledsham	13	1	—	12	13
Ledston	8	—	1	7	7
Lotherton-cum-Aberford ...	17	1	7	9	10
Micklefield	21	—	—	21	21
Newton Kyme	—	—	—	—	—
Oxton	—	—	—	—	—
Parlington	—	—	—	—	—
Ryther-cum-Ozenden	8	—	—	8	8
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell ..	16	9	7	—	9
Sherburn-in-Elmet	15	3	—	12	15
South Milford	11	—	1	10	10
Steeton	—	—	—	—	—
Sturton Grange	—	—	—	—	—
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood ...	23	—	2	21	21
Swillington	22	—	11	11	11
Towton	3	—	1	2	2
Ulseskelf	13	—	6	7	7
West Tadcaster	103	—	2	101	101
	<hr/> 752	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 140	<hr/> 499	<hr/> 613

Table 3 (Housing Statistics) given below shows in parish order, the details concerning the Representation of Individual Unfit Houses during the year, and Demolition Orders made by the Council. It also shows the total number of houses demolished during the year, and those houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted, arising out of previous action by the Council.

Parish	No. of Representations	Demolition Orders Made	Under-takings Accepted	Houses Demolished
Aberford	18	15	—	—
Acaster Malbis	6	—	5	1
Askham Bryan	15	11	3	—
Barwick-in-Elmet	—	1	2	—
Bishopthorpe	1	—	—	1
Colton	—	—	—	1
Copmanthorpe	10	2	—	1
East Tadcaster	2	24	9	—
Great and Little Preston	—	—	—	64
Kirk Fenton	—	—	—	2
Ledsham	2	—	—	—
Ledston	4	1	—	—
Lotherton-cum-Aberford	3	3	—	—
Micklefield	—	—	—	51
Sherburn-in-Elmet	—	—	—	1
Swillington	—	—	—	6
West Tadcaster	—	2	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	61	59	19	128
	—	—	—	—

HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART III—CLEARANCE AREAS

Below, is a list of the Clearance Areas submitted to the Council during the year:—

Parish	No. of Areas	No. of Houses	No. of Persons
Aberford	1	15	29
Ledsham	2	24	67
Lotherton	1	11	29
	—	—	—
	4	50	125
	—	—	—

The Areas in Aberford and Lotherton were originally represented in 1955, but were represented again in 1956 and a Compulsory Purchase Order made in respect of them.

Housing Acts, 1949-1954: Improvements and Adaptations

It has again been the Council's policy to make grants for the improvement of houses, and also for the provision of additional houses from existing units of accommodation.

During the year an increased number of applications were received affecting 103 houses. Of these, 97 were approved for grants and six were not approved.

In approved cases a grant of up to 50% of the cost of the improvement or adaptation works may be made. To qualify for a grant, an applicant must spend a minimum of £100 per house, and the ceiling figure on which a grant may be made is £800. Your officers who advise the Council on the administration of these Acts, have noted some remarkable improvements in houses where grants have been made for that purpose.

During the year, 33 houses were improved and four adaptations were completed, as follows:—

Aberford	...	...	...	...	2	
Acaster Malbis	...	...	...	...	1	
Askham Bryan	...	...	...	...	1	
Askham Richard	...	...	...	...	1	
Austhorpe	...	...	...	...	4	(adaptations)
Barwick-in-Elmet	...	...	...	...	6	
Bilbrough	...	...	...	...	2	
Bishopthorpe	...	...	...	...	2	
Great and Little Preston	...	...	...	...	1	
Kirk Fenton	...	...	...	...	1	
Ledston	...	...	...	...	1	
Parlington	...	...	...	...	7	
Sherburn-in-Elmet	...	...	...	...	2	
South Milford	...	...	...	...	2	
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	...	...	...	...	1	
Swillington	...	...	...	...	1	
Ulleskelf	...	...	...	...	2	
					—	
					37	
					—	

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No major developments took place during the year in respect of these services.

The following is a list of parishes which are provided with sewerage and sewage disposal facilities:—

Aberford, Appleton Roebuck, Askham Bryan, Austhorpe, Barkston Ash, Barwick-in-Elmet, Bishopthorpe, Bilbrough, Colton, Copmanthorpe, East Tadcaster, Great and Little Preston, Kirk Fenton, Ledston, Lotherton, Micklefield, Parlington, Saxton, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford, Swillington, Towton, Ulleskelf, West Tadcaster.

Of these, only the sewage disposal works at Askham Bryan, Bilbrough, Ledston Luck, Micklefield, Sherburn, Swillington, and Towton, can be regarded as being up to modern standards.

Neighbouring authorities afford drainage facilities in certain parts of the district. The Leeds Corporation sewers receive drainage from the Wellington Hill and Seacroft areas of the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, and also from a part of Austerhorpe. A number of properties at Great Preston and Swillington Common are drained into the sewers of the Garforth Urban District Council.

In many of the parishes mentioned in the third paragraph of this section, the works are regarded as obsolete or the sewage receives tank treatment only. To overcome these unsatisfactory conditions, several new schemes have been prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineer and your own Engineer and Surveyor. The position regarding these schemes at the end of the year may be briefly described as follows:—

Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy and Ulleskelf—one combined scheme approved in principle in 1955. Negotiations were begun during the year with a view to the possible use of the disposal works at Church Fenton Aerodrome, but were not finalised by the end of the year.

Barkston Ash, Saxton and Church Fenton—one combined scheme. This scheme was approved earlier but commencement is still deferred owing to the restriction on capital expenditure.

Bishopthorpe and Copmanthorpe—one combined scheme to pump the sewage into the works of the York Corporation at Naburn. This scheme was approved in principle some years ago. During the year, certain exploratory works were carried out with a view to obtaining revised tenders.

Barwick—one combined scheme to provide a complete new works and certain new sewers to replace the three old and inadequate works at Barwick village, Scholes and Arthursdale. This scheme is approved but a starting date is awaited.

Ledsham—one new scheme to provide sewers and disposal works for the village. This scheme is approved but a starting date is awaited.

Sherburn and South Milford—a joint scheme is to be prepared by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, who is also to prepare schemes for Askham Richard, Colton, Healaugh, and Newthorpe. Some of the smaller or remote parishes still lack sewerage facilities and the possibility or likelihood of them being sewered is very remote.

PRIVY REPLACEMENTS

This work has proceeded steadily throughout the year, although the number (56) of replacements completed is not as high as the figure (121) for 1955, which was the highest in any

post-war year. The Council have again continued to make provision in the annual estimates for this work, and the sum of £1,200 was made available.

In some parts of the District, owners are not being pressed to carry out replacements as the requisite sewerage and sewage disposal facilities are inadequate.

At the present time, replacements are carried out in three ways, viz.:—

- (a) By the service of Statutory Notices under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council being required under the terms of the notice to pay one half of the cost of the work reasonably incurred. A notice under this section may be served only if the building has a sufficient water supply and sewer available.
- (b) By owners voluntarily carrying out the work, in which case the Council make a grant towards the cost. At the present time the grant is £14 per replacement.
- (c) Where a grant is available as part of major improvements carried out under the provisions of the Housing Acts, 1949-1954.

The following list, in Parish order, indicates where the replacements were carried out during the year:—

Aberford	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acaster Malbis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Askham Richard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barkston Ash	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barwick-in-Elmet	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Biggin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bilbrough	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bishopthorpe	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Great and Little Preston	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kirk Fenton	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kirkby Wharfe	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ledston	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Micklefield	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Parlington	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sherburn-in-Elmet	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
South Milford	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Swillington	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Towton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulleskelf	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

WATER SUPPLY

The Council have their own water supply at Bilbrough, but in addition to this, water is purchased in bulk from two other undertakings, viz:—the Leeds Corporation and the York Waterworks Company. A brief description of the various water supplies and their sources is given below:—

Tadcaster Public Supply

This water is derived from a deep well (the original Tadcaster water supply) and a deep bore-hole nearby which was sunk during the war to augment the original supply. The following parishes are supplied from Bilbrough:—

Bilbrough, Catterton, East Tadcaster, Grimston, Healaugh, Kirkby Wharfe, Newton Kyme, Oxtun, Ryther, Steeton, Stutton, Towton, Ulleskelf, and West Tadcaster.

It is a very clear water, but in its raw state it is rather hard, having a hardness figure of 22-24 deg. To overcome this, the water is treated by a softening plant to give a figure of hardness of 6-8 deg. In addition to softening, this water is chlorinated.

The water is examined bacteriologically at regular intervals, and during the year 12 samples were examined and found to be satisfactory. Two samples submitted for chemical analysis were also satisfactory.

The work on the new trunk main from the Leeds boundary was commenced during the year, and the completion of the work is expected in early 1957 when the Tadcaster area will be supplied with Leeds water. The pumping plant at Bilbrough will then be used for stand-by purposes.

Leeds Corporation Supply

This is an upland surface water supply and is derived from the Corporation's reservoirs in the Washburn Valley near Blubberhouses, and also from reservoirs at Leighton, near Masham. Your Council purchase this water in bulk and distribute it to the following parishes:—

Aberford, Austhorpe, Barkston Ash, Barwick-in-Elmet, Great and Little Preston, Kirk Fenton, Lead, Ledston, Ledsham, Huddleston-with-Newthorpe, Little Fenton, Lotherton, Micklefield, Parlington, Saxton, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford, Sturton Grange, and Swillington.

The water is very soft and extremely suitable for domestic use. It is filtered and chlorinated by the Corporation. In its raw state it is slightly acid in re-action and two samples were examined for plumbo-solvency, both being negative.

York Waterworks Company

This is a river water supply and is derived from the river Ouse at Clifton, York. It is purchased in bulk by your Council and distributed to the following parishes :—

Acaster Malbis, Acaster Selby, Appleton Roebuck, Askham Bryan, Bolton Percy, Colton, and Copmanthorpe. The parish of Bishopthorpe is supplied direct by the Company, who levy their own water rate in this parish.

It is possible, however, for the above parishes with the exception of Bishopthorpe and Acaster Malbis, to be supplied from the Council's own supply at Bilbrough.

The water is filtered and chlorinated by the Company, and has a hardness figure of 12-14 deg.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Organisation

No major change in this service took place during the year, the district still being divided into seven areas. These areas are arranged so as to minimise the mileage involved as much as possible, but also bearing in mind the type of vehicle and the work it has to carry out. The areas are :—

Ainsty (12 Parishes).	Dennis 7 cu. yd. vehicle and three men.
Tadcaster, plus Bishopthorpe and Church Fenton (5 Parishes).	S. & D. 18 cu. yd. Fore and Aft Tipper, and four men. This vehicle is still engaged solely on the emptying of dust bins.
Barwick (2 Parishes).	Dennis 7 cu. yd. vehicle and three men.
Aberford and Mickle- field (6 Parishes).	Dennis 7 cu. yd. vehicle and three men.
Sherburn and South Milford (2 Parishes).	Dennis 10 cu. yd. vehicle and three men.
Great Preston and Swillington (4 Parishes).	Dennis 7 cu. yd. vehicle and three men, plus one man for one day per week to wheel out dust bins.
Church Fenton (12 Parishes).	Fordson 7 cu. yd. vehicle and three men.

House refuse is also collected from the married quarters at the Church Fenton Royal Air Force Station.

Collection Period

The period of collection varies according to the type of district, but for dust bins it is generally from seven to fourteen days. In the colliery parts of your area the bins are emptied

every seven days. It is the Council's intention that eventually all bins will be emptied once per week, and as a step towards this object a second "S. & D." refuse freighter was ordered in May, 1956, to be delivered in the first quarter of 1957.

Pail closets are emptied weekly, and ashpits from four to eight weeks.

No serious hold-up in the service occurred during the year.

The full labour force of 23 men was maintained throughout the year, and your Council have adopted in full the Wages and Service Conditions of the Joint Industrial Council.

Disposal

The refuse is disposed of by tipping at various tips throughout the district, but a small amount of night soil is sometimes tipped on agricultural land. The tips are situated at Aberford, Barwick, East Tadcaster, Micklefield, and Sherburn. The tip at Towton was discontinued at the end of June, being taken over by the County Highways Department, and a new tip at Scarthingwell was commenced to take its place. The tips at Swillington were also discontinued, and arrangements were made with the Garforth Urban District Council to use their large tip at Brierlands, East Garforth.

The tips are in a generally fair condition and no serious trouble was encountered during the year.

Salvage of Waste Paper

During the year, 39 tons $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of Waste Paper were sold, the value being £298 12s. 6d. The price of waste paper is very low, and it has got to the stage when it is not an economical proposition to collect and bale the waste paper.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Meat Inspection

Sherburn Bacon Factory

During the year, your Public Health Inspectors made 302 visits to the Factory for the purpose of Meat Inspection. Only $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours overtime were worked.

The following is a summary of the number of pigs killed, together with the amount of meat condemned:—

Number of Pigs killed ...	88,567
Condemned	68 Whole Carcases.
	98 Part Carcases.
	4,063 Heads.
	2,290 Guts.
	5,203 Plucks.

The number of pigs killed is again much lower than in the previous year.

Private Slaughterhouses.

During the year, 854 visits were made to slaughterhouses and shops for meat inspection, and 62 hours of overtime were worked. The following is a summary of the number of animals killed, together with the estimated weight of meat condemned :—

641 Bullocks.

154 Heifers.

31 Calves. Estimated weight condemned :—14 cwts.

950 Sheep.

488 Pigs.

At the present time there are 11 licensed private slaughterhouses in the district.

General

Ten emergency slaughters were notified and the carcasses and organs of 4 pigs, 2 sheep, 3 calves, and 1 cow inspected. The carcase and organs of 1 pig were condemned, the others being passed as fit for food.

14 visits were made in connection with the inspection of miscellaneous foods and the following were condemned :—

4 Hens.

28 lbs. Dried Milk.

25 lbs. Split Peas.

28 lbs. Imported Liver.

63 lbs. Beef.

75 Cartons Orange Squash.

39 Tins Miscellaneous Foods.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

I give below some details of the various premises and the work in connection with them during the year :—

Food Premises

Number of Grocers Shops	...	...	...	95
Number of Butchers Shops	...	...	...	24
Number of Other Food Shops	...	...	...	5

Registered Food Premises

Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	52
Preparation of Sausages, Pies, etc.	...	...	...	...	26
Fried Fish Premises	...	...	...	...	12
Retail Milk Sellers					
(including producer-retailers)					94

During the year 164 visits were made in connection with these premises, the general standard of cleanliness being good.

Disposal of Condemned Food

This is almost confined to meat which is disposed of at the Sherburn Bacon Factory By-products Plant.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-52

At the present time three premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream, but only two are operating, the third ceasing before the beginning of the year.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Below is given a list of the improvement works carried out at various premises following the service of informal notices:—

Hot water supply	notices served	13
	„ complied with	12
Repairs and structural improvements	„ served	9
	„ complied with	7
Cleaning and decorating	„ served	4
	„ complied with	3
Sink or wash basin with hot and cold water	„ served	12
	„ complied with	9
W.C. repairs and cleaning	„ served	1
	„ complied with	1

Licensed Premises

Insufficient sanitary accommodation	„ served	1
Provision of bar sinks	„ served	4
	„ complied with	1
Structural repairs	„ served	2
	„ complied with	1

GENERAL SANITATION

Abatement of Nuisances and Repairs to Dwellings, etc.

During the year 4 Statutory and 57 Informal Notices were served requiring the abatement of nuisances and the necessary repairs, etc., to dwellings and other buildings. Of these notices, 49 were complied with and the work specified on them covered such items as roof repairs; the remedying of dampness; repairs to floors, gutters, fallpipes, windows, fireplaces, closets, etc., and the cleansing of blocked drains and private sewers.

Disinfection, etc.

26 miscellaneous visits were made in connection with infectious disease, and one house disinfected. 46 visits were made in respect of vermin infestation and six houses were disinfested.

Factories Acts

39 inspections were made in connection with factories, the general standard of cleanliness being good. Three informal notices were served in respect of sanitary accommodation and cleanliness, and were complied with.

Rodent Control

The Council have continued to employ a full-time Rodent Operative, and during the year a total of 889 visits was made by him and your Public Health Inspectors. 177 infestations were dealt with, mainly at refuse tips, sewage disposal works, sewerage systems, and domestic and non-domestic premises. The area officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, has expressed his satisfaction of the way in which this work is being carried out.

Emptying of Cesspools

The requests for this service continued during the year in which a total of 126 cesspools were emptied. The service is generally appreciated by many occupiers of premises which are not served by any system of sewers. Modern machines are hired from neighbouring authorities and the service carried out in a nuisance-free manner. A charge is still made for the service, being based on the rateable value of the property in respect of domestic premises, and for non-domestic premises, the actual time is charged.

